

REGIOSPECIFIC CYCLIZATION OF N-BENZOYL-N-METHOXYMETHYL-1-METHYL- α,β -DEHYDRO-TRYPTOPHAN METHYL ESTER TO A 5,6-DIHYDROAZEPINO[5,4,3-cd]INDOLE DERIVATIVE.
A NEW METHOD FOR INTRODUCING SUBSTITUENTS ONTO THE 4-POSITION OF INDOLE NUCLEUS

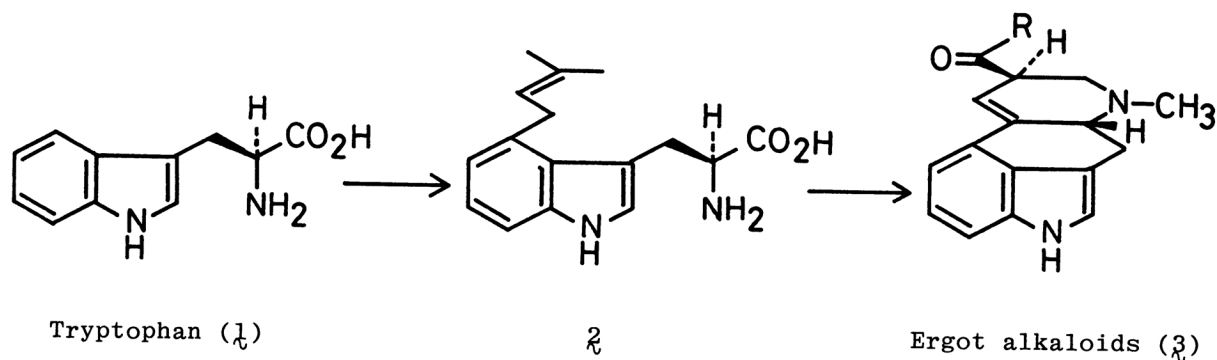
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A novel cyclization of the N-protected dehydrotryptophan **1** at the 4-position was achieved in excellent yield. Selective hydrogenation of the cyclized compound **2** gave the 3,4,5,6-tetrahydroazepinoindole derivative **3**, which contains the same ring system as clavicipitic acid (**4**).

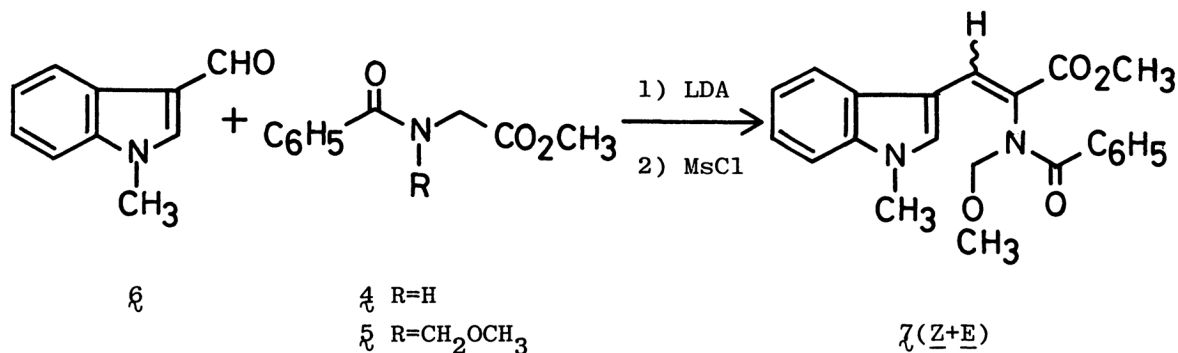
All attempts introducing an alkyl group onto the 4-position of tryptophan nucleus similar to the biogenetic process of the ergot alkaloids (Scheme I) have been completely unsuccessful¹ except photochemical pathway.² In our recent paper³ we reported a novel cyclization of a protected neoechinulin A to a 5,6-dihydroazepino[5,4,3-cd]indole derivative. In this case, however, the starting material has a bulky group which may inhibit the usual cyclization at the 2-position. Here we report a novel cyclization of the N-protected α,β -dehydrotryptophan **1** to 5,6-dihydroazepinoindole **2**, instead of to usual dihydropyridoindole. This regio-specific cyclization is generally applicable to α,β -dehydrotryptophan derivatives.^{3,4}

Scheme I



N-Benzoylglycine methyl ester (**4**) was treated with sodium hydride in dimethyl formamide at room temp. The reaction mixture was cooled to -78°C and chloromethyl methyl ether was added. The solution was warmed up to room temp. to afford the methoxymethyl derivative **5** (75%), oil [m/e 237 (M^+); nmr (DMSO- d_6 , 150°C) δ 3.26 (3H, s), 3.76 (3H, s), 4.29 (2H, s), 4.80 (2H, s), 7.61 (5H, s)]. Knoevenagel condensation between **5** and N-methylindole-3-aldehyde (**6**)⁵ was achieved as reported previously³ [(1) 1.2 eq lithium diisopropylamide, (2) 1.2 eq methanesulfonylchloride]. Chromatography of the product on a silica gel column gave Z-dehydrotryptophan derivative **7Z**^{6,7} (77%), mp $142\text{--}143^{\circ}\text{C}$ [m/e 378 (M^+); λ_{max} (MeOH) nm (ϵ) 224 (30,300), 270 (11,200), 357 (21,700); nmr (CDCl_3) δ 3.54 (3H, s), 3.66 (3H, s) 3.90 (3H, s), 5.00 (1H, d, $J=9$ Hz), 5.33 (1H, d, $J=9$ Hz), 7.0–7.5 (8H, m), 7.75 (1H, br. d, $J=7$ Hz), 7.84 (1H, s), 7.89 (1H, s)], and the E-isomer **7E** (8%), oil [m/e 378 (M^+)].

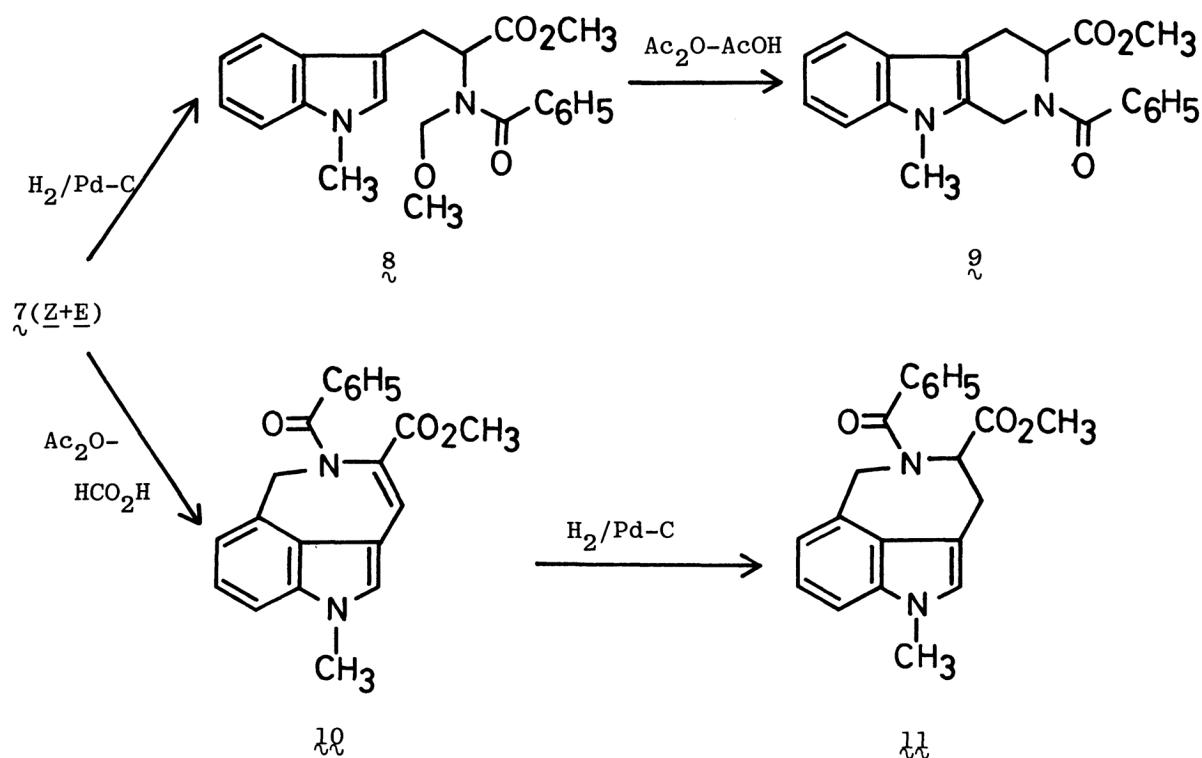
Scheme II



Catalytic hydrogenation of **7Z** over 10% Pd-C in MeOH at 60°C gave N-methoxymethyltryptophan derivative **8** (95%), oil [m/e 380 (M^+); nmr (DMSO- d_6 , 130°C) δ 3.15 (3H, s), 3.52 (2H, m), 3.78 (3H, s), 3.81 (3H, s), 4.62 (1H, d, $J=11$ Hz), 4.70 (1H, d, $J=11$ Hz), 4.98 (1H, m), 7.1–7.8 (10H, m)]. Treatment of **8** in Ac_2O –AcOH at 120°C or in DMSO at 150°C resulted the Pictet Spengler type cyclization at the 2-position to afford the tetrahydropyrido[3,4-b]indole **9**⁷ (92% or 90%) mp $175\text{--}176^{\circ}\text{C}$ m/e 348 (M^+); nmr (DMSO- d_6 , 150°C) δ 3.0–3.6 (2H, m), 3.61 (3H, s), 3.66 (3H, s), 4.68 (1H, d, $J=17$ Hz), 5.15 (1H, d, $J=17$ Hz), 5.37 (1H, m), 7.0–7.8 (9H, m)].

On the other hand, heating the solution of **7Z** in *o*-dichlorobenzene at 180°C recovered the starting material unchanged. But, treatment of **7Z** and **7E** with a mixture of formic acid and acetic anhydride (1:1) at 80°C gave almost a single product, which was obtained as crystals⁷ (89% from **7Z** and 87% from **7E**), mp $211\text{--}213$

Scheme III

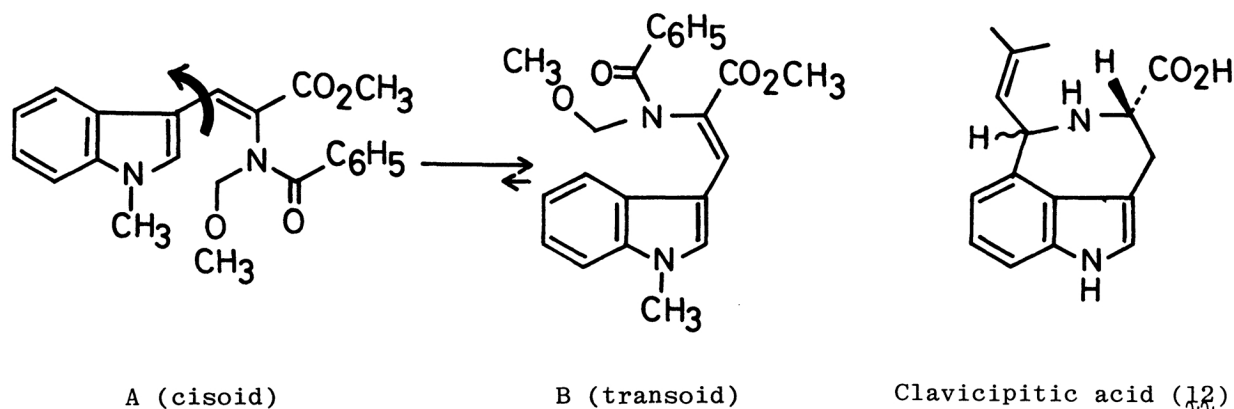


°C [m/e 346 (M^+); λ_{max} (MeOH) nm (ϵ) 225 (28,300), 272 (9,800), 353 (22,400); nmr ($CDCl_3$) δ 3.48 (3H, s), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.97 (1H, d, $J=15$ Hz), 6.01 (1H, d, $J=15$ Hz) 7.1–7.3 (8H, m), 7.29 (1H, s), 7.52 (1H, s)]. The spectral data indicate the structure shown in 10, which was formed by cyclization at the 4-position of the indole nucleus. We assume that the \underline{E} -isomer ($7\underline{E}$) was cyclized after isomerization to the \underline{Z} -isomer in the acidic conditions. The structure of 10 was further confirmed by hydrogenation of 10 with $H_2/10\%$ Pd-C in MeOH at 60°C to 3,4,5,6-tetrahydroazepinoindole derivative 11⁷ (95%), mp 160–161°C [m/e 348 (M^+); λ_{max} (MeOH) nm (ϵ) 225 (35,300), 293 (6,900); nmr ($CDCl_3$) δ 3.52 (2H, m), 3.74 (3H, s), 3.82 (3H, s), 4.62 (1H, d, $J=18$ Hz), 5.00 (1H, m), 5.10 (1H, d, $J=18$ Hz), 6.47 (1H, br. d, $J=7$ Hz), 6.89 (1H, s), 6.9–7.5 (7H, m)], which contains the same ring system as clavicipitic acid 12.⁸

Regiospecificity of the cyclization of dehydrotryptophan derivatives⁹ seems to be controlled by the stereochemical factor [the transoid form (B) may be more stable than the cisoid form (A) and in the former the methoxymethyl group is closer to the 4-position than to the 2-position of the indole] and/or electronic factor¹⁰ (conjugation between the ester carbonyl and the indole moiety

diminishes the reactivity of the 2-position of the indole nucleus). Application of this cyclization to the synthesis of some alkaloids such as $\underline{3}$ and $\underline{12}$ is now in progress.

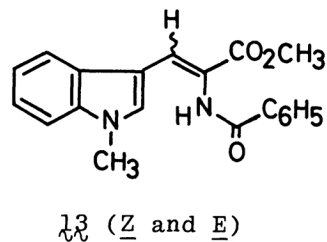
Scheme IV



$\underline{7Z}$

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N. G. Anderson and R. G. Lawton, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1843 (1977).
3. S. Nakatsuka, H. Miyazaki and T. Goto, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **21**, 2817 (1980).
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5. H. Wieland, W. Konz and H. Mittasch, *Ann.*, **513**, 1 (1934).
6. Stereochemistry of $\underline{7Z}$ and $\underline{7E}$ was determined by the methoxymethylation of $\underline{13}$ (\underline{Z} and \underline{E}) and the comparison of those nmr spectra.¹¹
7. Satisfactory elemental analysis was obtained.
8. (a) J. E. Robbers and H. G. Floss, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1857 (1969); J. E. Robbers, H. Otsuka and H. G. Floss, *J. Org. Chem.*, **45**, 1117 (1980).
(b) G. S. King, P. G. Mantle, C. A. Szczyrbak and E. S. Waight, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 215 (1973);
G. S. King, E. S. Waight, P. G. Mantle and C. A. Szczyrbak, *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin I*, 2099 (1977).
9. We assume that the reactivity of α,β -dehydrotryptophan derivatives has some connection with the isoprenylation at the 6-position of dehydrotryptophan containing diketopiperazine in biosynthesis of neoechinulin in comparison with that at the 5- and 7-position in the case of echinulin.
10. We thank Prof. S. Sakai for pointing out this factor.
11. U. Hengartner, D. Valentine, K. K. Johnson, M. E. Larscheid, F. Pigott, F. Scheidl, J. W. Scott, R. C. Sun, J. M. Townsend and T. H. Williams, *J. Org. Chem.*, **44**, 3741 (1979).



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